

THE AGE-HERALD.

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THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER IN ALABAMA

Not a Selback at All.

The proposed appropriation of \$10,000,000 for beginning the work on the Nicaragua canal should not be construed as an act in opposition to its early construction. On the contrary it is a guaranty that the canal will be built, and that, too, very speedily. Once the work is begun, it cannot be stopped without incurring vast losses. The entire district to be traversed by a canal is subject to great rainfalls, and work, once begun, will necessarily be continuous.

The sum named by the house committee is all that can be expended before congress meets again—probably more than can be expended; and there is therefore no reason why the friends of the canal should not accept the proposition, as Senator Morgan has done. As amended it is stated that there are only eighty-nine members of the house out of 356 who will oppose the bill. The senate under Senator Morgan's leadership has long been friendly to the construction of the canal. No trouble will be encountered in that body while Senator Morgan is a member of it. The house is the place of difficulty, and as the house can be won over by limiting the first appropriation to what can be spent before congress reassembles, there is no reason why any friend of the canal should oppose the proposition.

The New York Journal claims that unless the entire sum is appropriated that filibustering tactics might stop the work at any time. This is hardly probable. No party will care to be responsible for heavy waste in work already done, and the will of the majority always has prevailed, and probably always will prevail. The change to an initial appropriation of \$10,000,000 is, in other words, reasonable and unobjectionable. It in no wise endangers the construction of the canal in the time named; namely, six years.

Common Schools and Colleges.

Illinois has the most students enrolled in its colleges and universities, and it is therefore claimed that it is the best educated state in the union. New York is second, Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, Tennessee fifth and Missouri sixth. But these figures relate to class education and are misleading. It is interesting, however, to know that Tennessee has 7,139 enrolled students in her colleges, and Missouri nearly as many.

But in the common schools the true test of the state of education in a state is to be found. Kansas stands at the head of the list, for she has a higher percentage of enrolled scholars than any other state. West Virginia comes next, having an enrollment which is 27.27 per cent of her population. Utah is next, her percentage being 26.75. Iowa's percentage is 25.13, and Tennessee's 25.68. Again it is seen that Tennessee is the fifth state. Mississippi, a state that appropriated a million dollars last week to public schools, has a percentage of 25.38, which is higher than the percentage of either New York or Massachusetts. Public education is gaining ground rapidly in the west and south; and the number in the public schools should concern us much more than the number in the colleges and universities. The one is, however, apt to lead up to the other, the higher education supplementing the work in the common schools. The state that watches its public schools the most carefully will not be a state afflicted with a high percentage of illiterates, and it will probably be a state that has a high percentage in colleges.

Chinese Exclusion in the Philippines.

The Chinese population of this country is very considerable. Every large city has its Chinatown, and then there are thousands of them in Hawaii, in Cuba, and in the Philippines. All told, there are nearly a million of Chinese living under the American flag, and their treatment becomes a matter of general interest to the Chinese government and Chinese people. If we maltreat them then assuredly we will not be received when we seek Chinese trade, and an "open door." Russia may consent to an open door, but China herself has not been friendly to it. The Chinese must, therefore, be conciliated, and this cannot be done if we misuse the Chinese.

Now that the Luzon rebellion is practically crushed, our troops holding nearly every important point on the island, including all the ports, General Otis' order directed against the Chinese deserves consideration. It was no doubt adopted as a war measure,

although no one knows just how or why it became needful on that account; and now when it is not needed as a war measure its retention becomes questionable. The order excludes the Chinese from the Philippines as they are excluded from the states. From time out of mind the Chinese have been the traders and developers of the Philippines. They are the best merchants in the east. They stand ready to promote any industry that promises to be remunerative. To close the door against them in the Philippines seems unwise when we are seeking an open door in China. At any rate no reason has been furnished for such a policy. The British and the Dutch and the Russians do not apply such a rule, and General Otis' reasons for his order should be made known. Congress should look into the matter. A military order in the Philippines should not now be permitted to block the way to American trade in China, unless there are reasons for it that the world outside of General Otis does not understand.

Johnston Carries Russell.

Governor Johnston seems to have captured Russell county in the senatorial contest Saturday. The governor stumped the county himself. He was assisted by the best and most energetic workers of his machine. Senator Morgan was unable to visit the county himself, though some of his friends were there to represent him. Had he visited the field the result would probably have been different. However, the outcome in Russell will have but little effect upon the eventual result of the senatorial contest in the state. Senator Morgan is far ahead in the counties which have already acted, and he will probably carry three-fourths of the counties yet to act, and be overwhelmingly returned to the senate. But Johnston is making an energetic campaign, and has demonstrated that he is active in the field.

"United States" to be Defined.

In the long run the courts, and not congress, must define what the term "United States" means and includes. Heretofore it has been understood to mean the entire country, but the tobacco growers of Connecticut and other bounty-fed interests under the McKinley scheme of tariff robbery, hold that it does not apply to "territory belonging to the United States" until after congress formally or inferentially annexes it. Until this basic question is decided, so far as congress can decide it, no tariff, or internal revenue, or Chinese exclusion legislation can well be passed. Both the house and the senate are considering the question, especially in committee rooms, and action from either the insular committee in the senate or the ways and means committee of the house is soon expected.

The questions involved are to be handled by the republican majorities in either house, not so much in the light of precedents as with a view to holding protectionism up to high-water mark. It is a popular belief that protection is going out through the change of international trade and industry. This should be so, but it is not. The beneficiaries who paid for the McKinley victory of 1896 have no intention of relinquishing a particle of their victory over consumers in this country. Very many of them feel so secure that they openly publish one price for foreign consumers and one for domestic consumers, the latter as a rule paying the tariff difference. Such robbers will relinquish nothing, while the republican party remains in power.

And this is why the term "United States" is to be construed more narrowly than it has been heretofore. There are interests here and there that demand their pound of flesh, and congress is preparing to see that they get it. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is a fair example of these kinds of patriots. He does not propose that Puerto Rico shall reduce the profits of Connecticut cabbage leaf, and so it goes to the end of the chapter. This is the real secret of the squabble over the term "United States."

Japan is prospering on shipbuilding without a Hanna-Payne subsidy scheme, but then Japan has too much sense to shut herself inside a high tariff wall.

If Utah Roberts tells the whole truth when he is at home he will say it was Helen Gould who threw the brick that hit him.

Clear the track for the fashionable Oom Paul whiskers. They are destined to come, as fashion always follows success in war.

The Baltimore professor who shows that whisky is not an antidote for snakebite is carrying science beyond all human desire.

What Kentucky wants two legislatures for when one is more than a sufficiency is beyond human understanding.

Paragraphs about disorders in South American republics should be called in until Kentucky is forgotten.

The Plant will put \$32,000 into the federal treasury, and this is the only good feature of it.

Polygamist Roberts will now make a house-to-house explanation of how it occurred.

Governor Taylor was very close to the assassin when he fired shot after

shot, but no special effort has been made to apprehend him, and none will be made by Taylor or his adherents.

Senator Clark speaks many languages, and his money talks in all countries equally well.

The Winchester is an enlarged pistol, and the walking arsenal use either with equal facility.

St. Louis now claims it can hear the buzzing of the Chicago microbes as they come in.

The Winchester rifle is speedy, but in the long run the courts outwind it.

Kentucky has forgotten the sixties, and wants a war of her own.

The race track at Pretoria is becoming a crowded British resort.

Aguinardo is a verminiform appendix that cannot be located.

National bank \$1,000 bills are now known as Montana notes.

And still no one has arrested Kentucky's assassin.

All Kentuckians go fully equipped for war.

The more governors the less government.

TALKED OF THE WAR

From the Salt Lake Herald.

The other night a Dago and a Chinaman were holding a heated discussion on the corner of Second South and State streets. For a time it was difficult to tell what the subject in dispute was. At last it dawned upon the group surrounding them that the South African war was being discussed in a manner never before heard.

"I tell you, never glet over the liver, alle same Boer shoot like helles," said the Chinaman, who was championing the Boers. "Old Paule glet out on hill; big gun shoot accos ocean, knock Ladysmith down. Bulle lun, you bet."

"Big guns, bah!" retorted the Dago. "Boers has no guns, English has thousands. Lots o' mans, twelve million. General Bulla go down river up Potgizer's drift, General Otis and Farnstrom come up with million man, Jubbit run all over de hill."

"Lun!" yelled the Mongolian, "him not muchee! Men glet behind loks, kill fifty, Bullee kill one. English no good; Chinaman make English lun, you bet."

"General Otis," began the Dago. "General Otis is no good, too," interposed the Chinaman. "Fight Chinaman by Hongkong Otis luns, too. Can't see him."

"Well, Farnstrom," started the Dago. "Farnstrom lun, too, you bet; Paule shoot all to pieces."

Here the distinguished Mongolian started on a trot from Plum alley.

CARNEGIE'S PHILANTHROPY

From the Boston Herald.

That is a neat remark of Mr. Carnegie's explaining why he prefers to give his money to establish public libraries. He says:

"My preference for free libraries as a means of helping the swimming, not the submerged, tenth is that libraries give nothing for nothing. In order to get benefit from them a man must help himself, must read and study. You cannot boost a man up a ladder if he does not do a little of the climbing himself. It is only pouring water into a sieve to give money to those who have no desire to improve their condition."

Mr. Carnegie here sets forth in very small space his whole scheme of philanthropy and the principles on which it is based. It is creditable alike to his head and his heart, and he seems to be practicing exactly what he preaches.

BEAUTIFUL CITIES

From the Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Lucerne, in Switzerland, and Garmisch, in Bavaria, have usually been accorded two of the most beautiful towns in Europe. Berlin is considered the healthiest, Stockholm and Christiania coming next, the death rates of these cities, as a rule, being the lowest on the Continent. London, too, occupies a favorable position after those mentioned. But places like Rome and Venice run up high death rates. The unhealthiest place in the world is Alexandria. Notwithstanding its unvarying fine weather, its 300 fountains and its soft sea breezes, the death rate there reaches 52.9 per 1,000.

SEVEN MILES ABOVE THE EARTH

From the Indianapolis Press.

Henry Coxwell, who has just died, was one of the most daring balloonists of his time. It was in 1862 that he and Mr. Glaisher reached the height of seven miles above the earth's surface. On that occasion he had his hands frostbitten, while Mr. Glaisher completely lost consciousness.

THE BEST ROAD IN KANSAS

From the Kansas City Star.

The bed of the Arkansas river is claimed as the best wagon road in Kansas.

THE FAILURE EXPLAINED

From the Philadelphia Times.

Buller's big check evidently caused another run on the bank of Tugela.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

From the New York Press.

Most men would rather carry the kitchen stove around down town than the baby.

Some women's feet are so terribly ticklish that it is a wonder they can ever walk around on them at all.

A woman's trouble in buying a shoe that fits is mainly in deciding whether it pinches her as much as it ought to.

It is probably called the "mother-tongue" because it is so different from the one mothers use to talk to their babies with.

The woman whose husband has the most enduring love for her is generally married to the man whose wife feeds him the best.

IN HOTEL LOBBIES AND ELSEWHERE

"The crescent moon was far above the evening star last night, and they were the chief lights in a procession of unsurpassable splendor. The sky was blue-black and no cloud obscured. The stars went their undimmed way in splendid glory. The day went its measured way perfectly, and died in beauty in the twilight-hour of a perfect night! The temperature of the atmosphere was as balmy as that of a day of a Florida February. Even the parks and public spaces were filled with loiterers and loungers, and everybody who had a vehicle went out driving. Those persons who were without private turnouts either hired vehicles or took 'carriage rides' on the electric cars. The cold was turned off in the great out-of-doors, and the heat turned off indoors. The extensiveness of worshippers in the churches was unusually large. Spring is not come, but we are having some days of spring out of their due time!"

"John Christian Wyckliffe Beckham, the young democratic governor of Kentucky is hardly more than a boy in years and certainly not more than a stout boy physically," said a Kentuckian last night. "But Beckham is bright of intellect and brave of heart. His address to the people was something of a plea in respect to the danger that confronts him, but clearly it was the plea of a resolute spirit. The republicans in Kentucky still have a powerful man to deal with. Beckham is just turned 30, and really looks like a lad, but a man of physical and moral courage and of intellectual ability, and he is possessed of force that will be felt in the present grave emergency in Kentucky. The way seems a trifle dark now, but I believe that Governor Beckham will find the light. There is, doubtless, danger that the president will assume the supreme direction of affairs. That depends upon whether there be grievous lawlessness. I do not believe that condition of affairs to be at all probable. The infamous assassination of Goebel, terrible and outrageous as it was, is not going to produce civil war in Kentucky. The situation is strained, it is dangerous, in fact; but peaceful counsel will prevail in the crisis. And Beckham will serve as the governor of Kentucky."

General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, who has been appointed by Governor Beckham to be the adjutant general of Kentucky, and concerning whom the country is likely to hear a great deal more within the days to come, was in Birmingham on business last week, as The Age-Herald stated at the moment. He is a veteran of the confederacy, is above six feet tall, looks like a soldier, and is strikingly attractive in his general appearance. He is a man of very gracious and very graceful manners. He sends the impression of being possessed of great physical strength. At the moment of this writing it does not appear as to which 'governor of Kentucky' the national guard will obey; but there cannot be any doubt about General Castleman being a powerful force in any emergency requiring courage and prompt decision. The general spent but one day in Birmingham last week. It was said that his visit here had something to do with some insurance matter, whether fire or life insurance was not stated.

The Mobile Register has entered its 80th volume, and is understood to be prosperous in its old age. That is a venerable age for an Alabama newspaper, for the date of its birth is practically identical with the admission of the state into the union. The Register was at one time the most powerful newspaper in the south, and is still a strong factor amongst southern newspapers. John Forsyth made it felt in every state of the union, and in foreign lands. The Register will grow in excellence as Mobile grows in wealth and population.

The death of Judge David McKendree Key, of Tennessee, recalls the episode of his appointment by President Hayes in 1877 to be postmaster general. After his appointment he made reference in a public utterance to "our erring brethren of the south," the remark having to do with the civil war and politics generally. This caused him to be very unpopular throughout the state, and for many years the newspapers referred to him as "Erring Brother" Key. He was in his youth a soldier, afterwards a United States senator, cabinet officer, and judge, and was undoubtedly an able man. Personally, he was said to have been of charming character.

Thomas G. Hewlett and his party of friends have returned from Havana. They report themselves as having had a great time.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION

To the Editor of The Age-Herald. It seems that the newspapers of Alabama have fallen into error in supposing that their readers are only interested in the question of who shall be the nominee of the democratic party for governor, and whether Governor Johnston shall be elected United States senator by our next general assembly. At least this seems true in the reports of the democratic primaries which have been held prior to this time.

There are a great many democrats in Alabama who are interested in the result of the action of the next state democratic convention upon the question of imperialism and the endorsement of the Chicago platform, and a candidate for the presidency.

Up to this time about five or six counties have elected delegates to the next state convention, and not one line has appeared in any of the leading papers of the state as to how those delegates stand upon these important questions, or, if so, it has escaped my attention.

I am surprised that the democratic newspapers of the state should have overlooked a matter of such vital importance to all thoughtful and patriotic men.

Very respectfully,

P. C. STEAGALL.

Osark, Ala., February 4, 1900.

SHORT STORIES OF THE DAY

Lawton Chosen for the Pursuit

When General Miles assumed command of the department of Arizona on April 12, 1886, his attention was called to the hostile members of the Chiricahua band of Apaches whose depredations and fiendish atrocities had created a feeling of insecurity through scattered settlements along the borders, writes Captain R. G. Carter in Collier's Weekly.

General Miles so disposed his troops as to afford the best protection to the citizens of Arizona, and also organized an effective force to pursue marauding bands in old Mexico. For the command of this special column he selected Captain Henry Ware Lawton, of the Fourth U. S. cavalry, an officer whose record during the war and subsequently had been most brilliant, and whose splendid physique, character and high attainments as an efficient commander of men peculiarly fitted him for this task.

Encountered Great Hardships

Captain Lawton, with a fresh command, assumed the arduous and almost impossible task of pursuing the Apaches persistently through the broken country of Sonora for nearly three months. He followed them from one range of mountains to another, over peaks which were ten or twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, and frequently in the depths of canyons where the heat in July was of tropical intensity. Because of this heat the men could not bear their hands on the metal parts of their rifles, nor on the rocks.

So injured had the Apaches become to the thin, dry air that in passing from one to another of these almost parallel ranges their movements were almost as rapid as the native Rocky Mountain sheep, and their disappearance from the peaks was as magical.

Willing to Surrender

During this time Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth cavalry, with two Chiricahua Indians, who had been charged with a commission to enter the Indian camp and demand their surrender, joined Lawton. On August 13 Lawton received information that the Apaches were moving toward the Terras mountains. He marched immediately to head them off. By making forced marches he arrived near Fronteras on the 20th, and, learning that the Indians had expressed to the Mexicans a desire to surrender, Lieutenant Gatewood went forward at once with his friendly Chiricahua to communicate with them, but found the Mexican authorities already trying to negotiate terms. Gatewood, however, sent his Indians forward and soon learned that the Indians had moved their camp. This fact he communicated to Lawton.

Did What He Came to Do

On the evening of the 24th Lawton came up with Gatewood, and found him in communication with the fugitives; but on his return from their camp he reported that they declined to make an unconditional surrender, and wished him to bear certain messages to General Miles. Lawton persuaded Gatewood to remain with him, believing that the Indians would yet come to terms. The following morning Geronimo came into Lawton's camp and intimated his desire to make peace, but wished to talk with General Miles. In the course of the talk Geronimo, after looking Lawton over, grunted out the remark:

"You are the only white man that ever tired me out!"

Quickly came Lawton's reply. In his usual terse manner:

"Well, that is just what I came to do!"

His Command Never Was Rewarded

Every member of that splendid command of Lawton's, who, despite hardships, achieved the success their endurance and fortitude so richly deserved, would, in any other country, have received immediate promotion, brevets and medals. Lawton entered a modest claim for the honors of this campaign in a letter, dated Fort Huachuca, A. T., October 31, 1886, a little over six weeks after Geronimo's surrender. He says:

"I have been hard at work all summer, and you need not believe all the lies the newspapers tell you about the campaign. I got Geronimo myself, and feel very good over the complete success of my five months' work. It has added very much to my pleasure, too, to receive letters of congratulation from so many old friends, and feel myself remembered."

JUST BEFORE THE BLIZZARD

From the Yankton (N. D.) Gazette.

Birds singing, bees, buzzing, buds swelling, grass starting, all nature happy and buoyant in her spring mood. Yes, that's South Dakota in January.

A BUSINESS VIEW

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The United States sells more than twice as much as it buys, Germany buys \$250,000,000 worth a year more than it sells, and Great Britain buys twice as much as it sells.

THE SMOCK-FACED SHEPHERD

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

(Isle of Wight.)
 I've thart it out, and I sartinly 'lows
 And there I see the girl for me;
 There isn't another from Chale to Cowes
 As is fit to be named wi'she.
 Her eyes is quick as a vannerhawk's,
 Her voice have the kindest tone,
 And when she's laughten, or when she talks,
 'Tis soft as a wood-quost's own.

But for arl I zeas and arl I knowes,
 No vorrader does I drive:
 For in sight of 'er my souache it goes,
 And I zives but half alive;
 Wif looks and smiles though she swestly tole,
 I wiggles from left to right,
 Just like zome molledy-dowsty-poll
 A-blunder round the light.

I left a tatty eo neat and amari
 Longside of her neckle door,
 Of bethwime blossoms and yellow-curl,
 And cammick from off the moor.
 I found an up wi' the chubbiest girl,
 As haps the gate o' the wood;
 But I heard the birds in the vuzbake zing,
 "Go fetch her a ring-o' gold!"

At whiles we meets in some zidelen spot,
 Her dubsome stoep draas near,
 She pith-nigh stops, as it med be what
 There's zummat her'd like to hear.
 But, tell her more than a "Marnen, you!"
 I cannot, upon my soul!
 She goes her ways, and the shinnen blue
 Grows black as a cotterul pole.

I finds a overner 'tother night,
 A-coorten her down by barn:
 A pussiey veller wi' cuffs o' white,
 And a vine flitch tegue to yarn;
 It turn'd me zwitely hearen on mag,
 But I zays to myself, Let be:
 She'll furl an away like a molli-shag—
 Her carf zee decoy the likes of 'er!

At night I zeamers along the lay,
 Like any wold swaillen hon;
 I meditates long on words to say,
 And they comes quite suapt then.
 There edn't a sheep inside the zools
 But fanpier var than me—
 Why did the Lard make men zuch vools,
 And maidens zo yark to see!

COL. JACK CHINN OF KENTUCKY

From the Memphis Scimitar.

Colonel Jack Chinn, who so valiantly stood by Governor Goebel when the latter fell a victim to an assassin's bullet last Tuesday, is perhaps the most widely known person on the American turf. He is also well known in Kentucky politics.

Colonel Chinn is a typical Kentucky colmel of the old school, which of course means that he has an eye for the beautiful, is a lover of fine horseflesh, is a judge of good "spirits," and also carries a gun.

Colonel Chinn's home is at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he for a long time conducted a stock farm. It was a splendid blue grass farm, and his home was for years a rendezvous for prominent turfmen and Kentucky politicians, and the host had few equals ad no superiors as an entertainer in the whole broad land of Kentucky. He has left his mark in the turf world, and has developed some of the greatest race horses of this day.

His "strings" from time to time have contained such noted performers as Leonatus, Louise, Ingomar and Lissak. The first-named was a winner of the Kentucky Derby and also gained fame as a sire. Lissak's career on the race course was of such a creditable nature that he was purchased by W. C. Whitney for a big round sum, and is now in the stud of this New York capitalist and thoroughbred breeder.

The colonel, in addition to being a stable owner, has often acted in an official capacity at various tracks in this country. His prominence on the turf was not attained solely, though, as an owner of fine horse flesh and as a starter of races. Being a "scrapper" and a disturber of national reputation has won for him as much notice as this career in the more legitimate roles.

Colonel Chinn may not be wholly to blame for his record in this line, for it is said that his fighting nature, like that of the notorious Jones boys, was propagated by forces which he did not control. His first trouble of any note was with John Dowling at Chicago. Chinn and his brother-in-law went to Chicago and opened a swell gambling house. The firm flourished and Dowling grew jealous and used his "hammer" to such good effect, that the Kentuckian was closed up.

The firm changed their base of operation to Minneapolis, where they again made a successful start. It is related that Dowling pursued them and caused Chinn and Mason to be barred out of the Minnesota city.

It is claimed that this alleged persecution brought Dowling and Chinn together in the betting ring at Latonia during a race meeting late in the '90s. Of the several thousand betters who were in the ring at the time only the principals and one peace-maker stayed in the game. Plungers, pikers, bookmakers and all sports and sportsmen left the betting quarters in pell mell fashion. Bob Tucker stayed with the colonel, and the latter's cool-headedness put a check on the Kentuckian's onslaught. Chinn and Dowling met again on Michigan avenue, in Chicago, to balance accounts, but the second meeting also resulted in a fuke.

Chinn next got into a difficulty at the East St. Louis track. He attacked Captain St. Clair, but was again checked by the chief of police. The Kentucky colonel was shot by the police officer before he got in his work on the St. Louis man.

The colonel's career in politics has also been quite checked. He gained celebrity in the political world by barring the legislative hall at Frankfort during the red-hot political fight four years ago. He was aided in this move by Colonel Jim Williams, also a Kentucky colonel. The noted turfman and politician next sprang into prominence in politics on account of the part he played in aiding in the election of his friend, Senator Clark, out in Montana.

A more recent political fight in which Colonel Chinn figured was his encounter with State Senator Bronson, at the Phoenix hotel, at Lexington. Bronson left the battleground to get his artillery, but was prevented from appearing by the interference of friends. The disturbance was also settled without bloodshed.

In appearance Colonel Chinn is a remarkably fine-looking man. He "sizzes up" well. He has dark, flowing hair and very dark eyes, which flash like electric sparks when he is warmed up. The colonel was never known to fall a friend in danger or misfortune, and with all of his reputation as a man ever ready with his gun, he is one of the most companionable of men. He is a good yarn-spinner and has a fund of good jokes, which, if strung out, would reach from Hell's Gate reef to the Golden Gate.

Colonel Chinn has three sons, all of whom are well known here in Memphis. Christopher Chinn, familiarly known as "Kit," has acted as starter at Montgomery Park during several meetings. His other two sons, Phil and Morgan, are also well known turfmen. The former is publisher of the Thoroughbred Record, at Lexington, one of the best turf journals in the country.

CHILDREN IN LADYSMITH

From a Transvaal Letter.

One of the war correspondents shut up in Ladysmith sends interesting particulars of the cheery manner in which the people in the besieged town spent Christmas Day.

The children had an especially good time. Two hundred of the little folk were entertained at a feast at which they had abundance of the customary dainties and even luxuries. The feast was under the chief control of Colonel Darnell and Major Karri-Davies, who gleefully distributed the good things with their own hands.

There were four Christmas trees, named respectively Britain, Natal, Canada and Australia. Sir George White and General Hunter were among the numerous company that witnessed the festive proceedings.